NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, *at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).*—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, *Editor.*

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SWAMP MUD FOR MANURE.

MR FESSENDEN—In my last note to you,* I promised to give some further account respecting the decayed vegetable matter, generally called swamp muck, which many sections of our country abound with. The use of which, applied on an upland loam, gravel, or sandy soil, will pay the expense of labor in removing it, two for one the first year, as the statement of facts hereafter annexed, fully proves.

The last fall I carted several loads of muck on to a knoll of loam, and put it in one heap, though I think it would have been better to have dropped one load only in a place. In the spring, prior to planting corn, the muck was spread and ploughed under. The crop of corn where the muck was spread, was large. I thought larger than where barn yard manure was put. A neighboring farmer has made use of muck for several years. The first year he thought it equal to barn yard manure, and its effects were perceivable a much longer time. The soil on which the muck was put, was a warm gravelly loam. The muck was used by another neighboring farmer, for manuring corn in the hill, which was used in the following manner: —A row of each alternately, one of muck, one of barn yard manure, and one of hog manure. He assured me the corn was much the best manured with the muck. The soil a sandy loam.

MR DANIEL BLOOMER when residing in North Salem, West Chester county, in the year 1796, had four acres of gravelly loam of equal quality, which he planted with corn. Prior to planting the corn, he applied fifty loads of muck per acre, on two acres; these two acres produced him ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY bushels; the other two acres yielded only sixty bushels. The next spring these four acres were sowed with oats and grass seed. The oats were more than twice as large on the two acres dressed with muck as they were on the other two. The grass for the four succeeding years produced in much the same ratio. I might relate other improvements of a similar kind. It is presumed that every intelligent, industrious farmer will be satisfied of the utility of muck as a manure. Those farms which are interspersed with swamps of muck and uplands either of loam, sand, or gravel, may be made, at an expense of five to ten dollars per acre, capable of paying an interest annually of one hundred dollars per acre. It is thought that ten dollars, expended with economy, will, in most circumstances, be sufficient to cart and spread one hundred loads of swamp manure on an acre.

Those who are owning farms, situated as just stated, now valued at $25 per acre, have only to say the word, and go forward, for one or two years, to convince themselves and their neighbors they have farms intrinsically worth one hundred dollars per acre. Why so? it may be asked. Because they will pay a nett profit over and above all expense, amounting to the interest of one hundred dollars. Look for a moment at the statement of Mr BLOOMER. He tells you he applied fifty loads of muck in the spring, (though the fall is a better time, and the muck is better to be laid on lands in the fall,) per acre, which cost him five dollars. On this acre he had an excess of corn of thirty bushels, at fifty cents per bushel, which would leave ten dollars, nearly, to pay the interest of $150 at 7 per cent., and this only for the first year. It is worthy to consider, by taking the muck from the low lands, that ditches may be made or improved, so that the low lands may be made to produce a bountiful crop of timothy and red top, &c. &c. It is desirable that farmers in different parts of the country would try the utility of the muck on the different summer crops, and inform the public of the results of their labor, through your useful New England Farmer, all of which are highly beneficial to us farmers.

W. H.

* We believe our correspondent refers to an article written by him, and published in the New England Farmer, vol. vi. p. 285.

MANGEL WURTZEL.

The crops of Mangel Wurtzel raised by E.D.A.* is worthy of notice, and establishes a fact worth remembering, that an acre of ground has produced the past season at the rate of fortyfive tons per acre of vegetable nutriment, valuable for fattening beeves, or feeding to milch cows, at an expense less than any other vegetables can be raised. This, I have no doubt is true. The root is worthy of the attention of all those who have rich lands, of easy culture, and can raise fifty tons per acre. I have raised this root for several years in my garden, and have thought that barely the leaves nearly paid the expense of cultivation. They may be taken off from the first of August till the crop is harvested late in the fall. The seed ought to be planted as early in the spring as the season will admit, about the first of April. Were I to rear an acre of this root, I should prepare my ground as E. D. A. did; plant about two thirds of it, which I had intended for this root in rows two feet apart, and the seed dropped six inches apart in the rows. The surplus plants will be sufficient to fill out the other third, as they ought to be thinned out when of the size of a goose quill, so that each plant has six inches space. The transplanting can be done about as quick as the seed can be planted. This plant will endure transplanting, or any of the beet kind, as well as the cabbage. Taper a stick to a point, the size of a rake's tail, with which the work is done with despatch.

Catskill, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1830. W. H.

* See N. E. Farmer, vol. viii. p. 138.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DISEASE IN SHEEP.

MR EDITOR—I have been endeavoring for several years to raise a flock of first rate sheep, and have been at much pains and expense for this purpose; but have become almost discouraged, in consequence of a disease that has repeatedly swept off many of my flock, and which has hitherto baffled all my attempts, either to ascertain the cause, or apply a remedy. This complaint, where it has proved fatal, has been mostly among lambs in the fall, winter, or spring, before their first shearing. Old sheep, and sheep but once shorn, have been the next greatest sufferers. If the disease has always been the same, (of which I have little doubt,) I have had it in my flock three or four times within six or seven years, and have lost perhaps fifty sheep of various descriptions. It has prevailed most during the cold season, but no part of the year appears to be entirely exempted from the evil.

Gauntness has generally been the first indication of disease that I have noticed. The appetite gradually decreases, and though the animal may feed almost as *busily* as usual, it rather *nibbles* than *eats*. The fleece externally becomes shabby, and internally looks less lively, loses its lustre, near the skin begins to adhere together, and through the whole opens less freely, and is often near the roots filled with a scurf resembling dandruff. Its growth nearly or quite ceases, and sometimes a large portion of it cleaves from the skin, while that which still adheres, appears sickly and feeble. The skin becomes pale, and the sheep more or less gradually loses flesh, strength, and spirit; grows exceeding light; nearly ceases to eat; is taken with incurable scouring, that increases in severity, and scents worse and worse as the disorder advances, till the creature, unable to rise, expires a mere skeleton from perfect exhaustion.

Such perhaps is as common a course as any. Sometimes the scouring is at intervals, and the animal has by turns an increase of appetite, but sinks lower at each attack. In some instances the above described internal appearance of the wool, is the first warning I have of the disease in a sheep, while nothing very noticeable is otherwise observed. In some, the disorder seems to progress no farther, and the sheep survive, but with less flesh, a less and poorer fleece, and if she has a lamb, less milk, with the best of food, and the most careful attendance. In some instances, when sheep have died, they have not scoured at all, but have for a time appeared feeble and inactive, and perhaps died suddenly without being greatly emaciated. The scouring seems to me rather a consequence of the disease than the disease itself, for many exhibit several of the symptoms, but escape this, and recover; but I think I have never known more than two survive where scouring attended. In this stage of the disease, I consider recovery almost hopeless.

I do not know that any means I used had any permanently beneficial effect, though all my little knowledge and invention have been most assiduously employed to discover the cause, and find a cure. To obtain the last, it is very important to ascertain the first; but what that can be, I can hardly guess, much less determine. All I can pretend to know definitely, is, that the evil exists. The first time my sheep ever suffered in this way, if I rightly remember, I lost from half to three fourths, or four fifths of my lambs, and two or three yearlings. This took place in parts of the years 1824–25, and among grade sheep, native and merino. In the fall and winter of 1825–26. I purchased and brought home a small flock of Merino ewes, of which about a fifth part died before the expiration of the following summer,

but from what cause, I presume not to say, although I am by no means sure that it was not the disease under consideration.

During the same summer of 1826, my lambs of the previous spring began to dwindle and drop away one after another, and five or six died before winter. The rest survived till Feb. or March, and then disease thinned their ranks again, and I lost nine more, leaving me but six out of twenty-one that had survived their infancy. I was, in the earlier period of this season of destruction, pretty well persuaded that it was occasioned by worms in the head, as most of those that first died had more or less of them; but several of the last dying in a similar manner had none, which seemed to spoil the proof that worms produced the evil.

From the spring of 1827 till the latter part of the summer of 1828, I lost none in this way, and but two in any other, excepting lambs in their infancy. In the latter part of the summer of 1828, the disease again appeared, and from this period of its ravages, which I watched with much care and solicitude, have been drawn the foregoing descriptions of its symptoms, progress and termination. Of *this* I have the most vivid recollection, and the most accurate minutes; but the *several* periods of sickness, though attended with some circumstantial differences, had so much general resemblance, that I must think they had but one origin. In this visit of the dire malady, I lost near twenty sheep, viz: thirteen lambs in their first fleece two of two years old, one of three, and three old sheep. All but one of these seemed to have the same complaint. From the commencement of warm weather last spring, till within a short time, my sheep have appeared well, and for five or six months, I did not lose one; but symptoms now indicate another visitation.

Several of my lambs in their first fleece begin to look gaunt and shabby, with a commencement of the above described internal appearances of the wool, and already, strength, flesh and appetite, are on the wane, and another period of destruction seems at hand, nothing of which, with all my past bitter experience, although I tend my sheep most carefully in person, and hardly trust them a day in other hands, did I notice till within a very few days, my sheep almost universally looking plump, and as far as I could discern, eating heartily. The cause baffles all my conjecture. I once, as above stated, thought it worms, but found the evidence *that season* not at all satisfactory, as some had worms, and others dying under similar circumstances had none. Among those I lost last winter, I searched for worms till convinced that they could not occasion the evil. I should say I found not above six, and those mostly in the head of one sheep. I think it cannot be in poor keeping, for I cut my hay early, and feed my sheep with the best. I think it cannot be want of attention, for certainly I have endeavored to be very careful. No increase of attention, or improvement in keeping, has effected any discernible good, more than prolonging a miserable existence, if it has even done that, which I have sometimes doubted, and have been suspicious that in some instances it had a contrary effect. I have supposed it possible that it arose from confining my sheep too closely to my shed, and yards, but the disease has more than once commenced its ravages previous to bringing my sheep to winter quarters, so that such a conjecture appears groundless. I have thought of its being owing to exposure to cold rains in the summer and fall, when the fleece affords the least protection, or to too open and cold sheds in winter; but *this* season I have been very careful to shelter my flock in the colder storms, especially at night, my shed has been rendered closer, and the winter has thus far been so mild and pleasant as to give little trouble from the cold, so that these suppositions also appear poorly supported. I tried last winter to believe that the extreme wetness of the preceding summer might have produced such destructive consequences, as wet seasons are considered unfavorable to the health of this animal, and more than an usual number were said to have perished: but the past season has with us been just the reverse of the preceding, being very dry, and thus spoils that theory also. For a time I thought that it might be a disease that having once entered a flock, could not easily be eradicated, and being perhaps somewhat contagious, continued its effects by propagation. But this conjecture seems improbable, from the facts, that I have changed my flock once since I have known the disease, with the exception of two or three sheep that were never unhealthy after their connexion with my new flock, and that more than a full year at one time, of apparent perfect health in my flock, has intervened between the periods of sickness. And to conclude, I have thought that the situation of my farm, or that some of its productions, might occasion the evil. Possibly this may be the case, but I should not be able to say why.

I am not much of a botanist, and consequently a poor judge of the qualities of many vegetable productions. My farm is mostly hill land, descending to the north, north east, and east, originally covered principally with maple, beech, birch, and hemlock, and is much of it rather moist and heavy, and a little inclined to bake. It is interspersed with many rocks and ledges, and has two small brooks running through it, that are frequently dry, or cease to flow, in the warm season, but there is very little that resembles swamp, or meadow, not more than an acre or two at most, and *that* hardly deserving the name. Its productions have nothing peculiar that I know of to distinguish it from other farms so situated, or from the surrounding soil. My pastures are pestered considerably with Canada thistles and the common brake; but I have never seen sheep touch the latter, and have never supposed either possessed of any noxious qualities, except as intruders upon the soil. A species of nightshade finds shelter here and there in the crevices of the rocks, and lobelia is occasionally observed; but I am not aware that sheep will taste of either. To this long, and perhaps tedious communication, Mr Editor, I have nothing more to add at present, but the earnest request that you would upon its reception give it a place in your very interesting paper without delay, and *solicit*, or *give* immediate information on the subject, if any light exists, and can be obtained, either as to the cause, or an efficient remedy, for the plague is manifestly progressing in *my* flock, and perchance in *others*. It certainly is of *individual*, and may be of *national* importance.

A. L. H.

N. H. Jan. 12, 1830.

Silk.—$50,000 worth of sewing silk is said to be made annually in the county of New Haven, Conn., where the Mulberry grows in great abundance.

GENERAL DEARBORN'S ADDRESS.

[*Continued from page* 203.]

When nations first emerge from a state of barbarism, the demands for food and clothing offer the most powerful inducement for agricultural industry, and the coarsest products satisfy the general consumption; but as manufactures and commerce begin to divide the labors of an increasing and more intelligent population, and the accumulated wealth of successful enterprise creates a more refined taste, and furnishes the means of gratification, the industrious cultivator of the soil is encouraged to increase the variety, quantity, delicacy and value of his legumes, esculent vegetables, fruits and flowers, until his rude fields are converted into gardens. It is then that horticulture assumes a station which commands, not only individual interest, but governmental consideration as one of the most important branches of national industry, and is deemed worthy of the patronage of the state. Such is its present elevated character, and while the sovereigns, princes, and nobles of Europe are proud to enrol their names among the members of those institutions, which have been founded for the rational and patriotic purposes of mutual instruction, and the diffusion of information on all the branches of rural economy, we must profit by the experience of other nations, and emulate the honorable examples they have presented, for perfecting the tillage of our native land.

The co-operation of individuals, by the means of variously organized societies, for the accomplishment of objects of public utility, and general local or private interest, is a discovery of the moderns, and has been one of the most efficient means of accelerating the progress, and enlarging the bounds of knowledge. They have explored the vast Herculaneum of antiquity for those treasures of intellect, which once gave lustre to empires, and traced the history of the inventions, discoveries and improvements of all ages; they have collected the facts of isolated research and the valuable results of private experiments; they have brought to light the labors of unobtrusive genius, rendered local information available to all, and concentrated the scattered intelligence of nations, in every department of science and art. With the facilities afforded by the wonderful art of printing, they are substitutes for, or have superseded that long cherished desideratum, a universal language; for whatever is valuable, merits attention, or is worthy of adoption in the writings of the ancients, or the publications of existing nations is speedily acclimated, and rendered as familiar as if it were of indigenous growth. There is still another glorious advantage in these institutions, most honorable to the human race:—in war as well as in peace, their names become the paroles of intercourse between the republics of letters, of science, and of arts, round the globe.

Having witnessed the happy effects of associations, for the promotion of literature, natural history, physics, agriculture, the mechanic, economical and fine arts, we may confidently anticipate, that the same salutary influence will be experienced in the operations of horticulture, by the harmonious labors of those numerous societies, which have been founded for its encouragement.

The literature, history, science, art and practice of gardening, open a wide field for study and inquiry, and present exhaustless sources of pleasure, instruction and wealth. Blessed is the man who

participates in these enjoyments. They are not too humble for the most exalted, or beyond the reach of honest and retiring industry. It is a banquet of reason, at which wisdom and health preside, and where the amphictyons of genius and taste revel, in the unsatiating luxuries of nature and intellect.

The holy scriptures teach us, that the Almighty sanctioned the peerless beauties and refined pleasures of a garden, by planting that of Eden, and consecrating it as a terrestrial paradise for the progenitors of the human race. The Elysian Fields were the heaven of heathen mythology, and to each part of their prototypes, on earth, was assigned a tutelary divinity. The promised rewards of the Mahomedan religion are the perennial felicities of celestial gardens.

The bards, scholars, and philosophers of the classic ages, have transmitted descriptions of the picturesque plantations of the ancients, from those in which Homer places the regal palace of Alcinous, and the rustic dwelling of Laertus, to the magnificent villas of Pliny and Lucullus.

By numerous works of imagination and instruction,—which have rendered their authors illustrious, and established epochs in the grand cycle of events, since the revival of letters,—we are enabled to ascertain the actual state of cultivation, to perceive the relative estimation in which it has been held, and to appreciate the beneficial consequences of progressive ameliorations, from the first humble efforts of the anchorites of St Basil and St Benedict, to the splendid developements of individual enterprise and public patronage, which characterize the period in which we live.

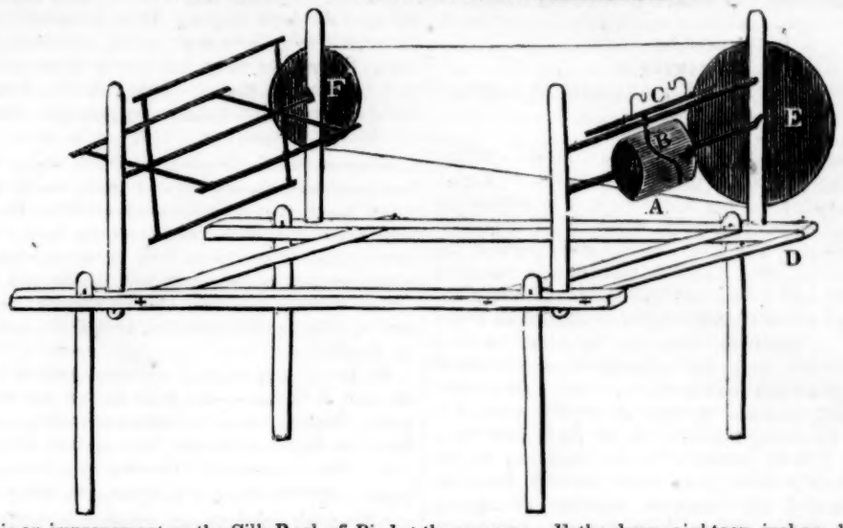
The scientific relations of Horticulture are numerous, and require an extensive acquaintance with the various branches of Natural History and Physics. Botany, Mineralogy, Hydraulics, Chemistry, Architecture, and Mechanics are called upon to furnish their several contributions; and it is the special province of the artist, to render them subservient to his practical operations, by a judicious application of each to its appropriate purpose.

(To be continued.)

BRIGHTON MARKET.—*Monday, Jan.* 18.
(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.)

The market today was uncommonly thin of all kinds of stock, only 378 Cattle and 1224 Sheep came in, being a less number of Cattle than at any preceding market day since August last. They were divided as follows:—122 cattle, including 21 unsold last week, and 538 sheep, at the *upper market*, and 256 cattle, including 14 unsold last week, and 686 Sheep at the *lower market*—notwithstanding the depreciation in the quantity of stock we are not aware that prices varied materially from the last 3 or 4 weeks—an attempt by the drovers to advance the prices caused the sales to go off rather heavily—a very few best Cattle brought $5 per cwt.; but the greatest proportion were sold from 3½ to 4¼. A few Beef Cattle and about 25 head of stores remained unsold at the close of the market. We shall begin next week to give the number of the different kinds of Cattle under their respective heads. The Sheep at Market today, with one or two exceptions were very ordinary, and sales were effected with difficulty—good Sheep are in fair request—we noticed the sales of 1 or 2 lots best at market, as $2 a 2¼ per head. *Swine*—only 30 at market—the same mentioned in our last—not much doing in the trade.

GIDEON B. SMITH'S IMPROVED SILK REEL.

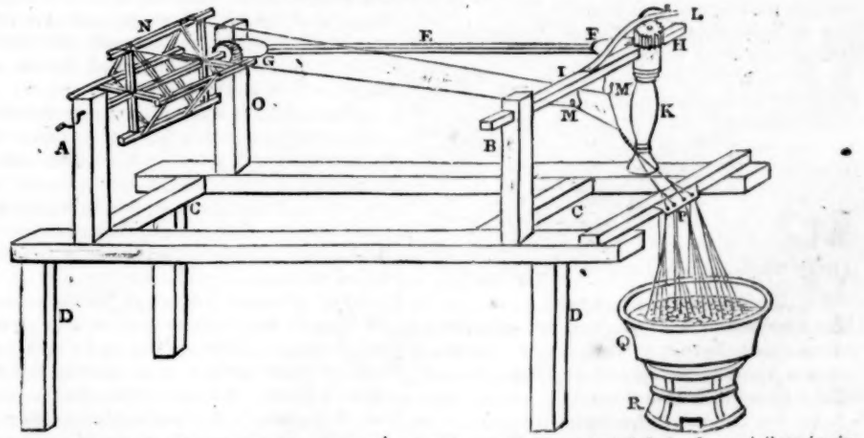


This is an improvement on the Silk Reel of Piedmont, the most approved reel of Europe. The improvement consists in the simplicity of the machinery, compared with that of the Piedmontese Reel, the operation of both being exactly the same. A, is a cylinder eight inches in diameter and eight in length. B, a circular groove, half an inch deep, which has a sweep of six inches. To lay out this groove, a strip of paper six inches wide, and of the exact length of the cylinder's circumference, is doubled, and with the compass a sweep is made from the middle of one end of the doubled paper to the edge, and thence to the middle of the other end; the paper is then turned over, and the same sweep made on the other side, in an opposite direction. The paper is then laid on the cylinder, and the groove marked upon it for cutting. Thus on each side of the cylinder the groove will form a semicircle meeting in the middle, and will thus cause a peculiar motion in the traversing bar, (C,) which it will cause to move slowly at the extremities of its course, and rapidly in the centre, thus giving time for the threads to take hold of the rails of the reel on the outside of the skein before it begins to move back. C, the traversing bar, with the brass hook through which the silk passes. D, a bar of the frame on which a brass plate is fixed, with small holes, for the silk to pass through, and which stands immediately over the vessel containing the cocoons. E, the drum, eighteen inches diameter. F, the pully, ten inches diameter. The size of the drum and pully precludes the possibility of the band slipping.

The whole frame is five feet long, four high, and two wide in the clear, and the timber about two inches square. It is put together with keys, for the convenience of taking down and putting up.

The necessity of the machinery for producing the vibratory motion of the traversing bar will be understood when it is stated, that, if the threads are laid on the rails as cotton is reeled, they would adhere and become useless, as they could not be separated. The traversing bar causes them to be laid on in such a manner as to obviate this entirely. By a small handle near the rim of the drum, the reel is turned. With this reel the relative proportionate diameter of the drum and pully is necessary, to produce the proportionate movement of the traversing bar, and the revolution of the reel, as the bar must move back and forth five times, while the reel makes nine revolutions, and as the groove is formed, one revolution of the cylinder causes the bar to move out and back once. It has been thought advisable to accompany this drawing of the improved reel with one of the Italian reels, that the improvement may be the more readily perceived.

PIEDMONTESE REEL.



The Piedmontese Reel, it will be perceived, requires four cog wheels, a crank, a carrier bar, and a connecting rod, all which are superseded by the cylinder in the improved reel. Orders for these reels will be received, and any information given by the inventor, Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore, Md. They can be made in a very neat form of good timber for $18, and can be packed for transportation in a box. All letters must be *post paid*.

☞The reel is not patented, but a free privilege is given by the inventor to all persons to make and use it.

Gideon B. Smith has a large supply of silk worm eggs of the best kinds, 10,000 of which he will send by mail, with ample instructions for making silk, to any person who shall enclose to him *five dollars*—the postage on the package will not be more than one dollar. The winter season being the only time when they can be sent by mail, no time should be lost in making application.

LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

[*Continued from page 204.*]

CHAPTER II.

THE DIFFERENT FOREIGN BREEDS.

THE BARB.

It has already been stated, that the earliest records we have of the horse trace him to Egypt, whence he gradually found his way to Arabia and Persia, and the provinces which were colonized from Egypt; and thence to the other parts of the old world. But Egypt is not now a breeding country, and it does not appear to possess those requisites which could ever have constituted it one. Without, however, entering into the question whether the horse was primarily the inhabitant of some particular region, whence other parts were gradually supplied, or whether it was common to many countries, but differing in each; we have stated it to be probable that the horses of Egypt, the earliest on record, were derived from the neighboring and interior districts of Africa. Therefore, in giving a very summary account of the most celebrated and useful breeds of different countres, it is natural to begin with those of Africa.

At the head of these is the BARB, from Barbary, and particularly from Morocco and Fez, and the interior of Tripoli; and remarkable for his fine and graceful action. It is rather lower than the Arabian, seldom exceeding fourteen hands and an inch. The shoulders are flat, the chest round, the joints inclined to be long, and the head particularly beautiful. The Barb is decidedly superior to the Arab in form, but has not his spirit, or speed, or countenance.

The Barb has chiefly contributed to the excellence of the Spanish horse; and, when the improvement of the breed of horses began to be systematically pursued in Great Britain, the Barb was very early introduced. The Godolphin Arabian, as he is called, the origin of some of our best racing blood, was a Barb; and others of our most celebrated turf horses trace their descent from African mares.

More in the centre of Africa, in the kingdom of Bournou, is a breed, which Mr Tully, in his almost romantic history of Tripoli, reckons superior even to those even of Arabia or Barbary; it possesses the best qualities of both of those breeds, being as serviceable as that of Arabia, and as beautiful as that of Barbary.

In the more southern and western districts of Africa, and particularly in the neighborhood of the Guinea coast, the breed of horses is very inferior. They are small, weak, unsafe, and untractable. But neither horses, nor any other produce of value, can be looked for in those unhappy countries, so long as they are desolated by the infernal slave-trade inflicted upon them by the most civilized, but truly unchristian, nations of Europe.

THE DONGOLA HORSE.

The kingdom of Dongola, and the neighboring districts lying between Egypt and Abyssinia, contain a horse not at all like any other oriental. The "Dongola horses stand full sixteen hands high, but the length of the body, from the shoulders to the quarter, is considerably less. Their form, therefore, is opposite to that of the Arabian, or English thorough-bred, which are longer by some inches than they are high. The neck is long and slender, the crest fine, and the withers sharp and high, giving a beautiful forehand; but the breast is too narrow, the quarters and flanks too flat, and the back *carped*. They constitute excellent war horses, from their speed, durability, and size. Several of them have lately been imported into Europe, but they are little valued. Possibly, with three-part-bred mares, they might improve our cavalry horses."

Bosman, whose descriptions prove him to be no bad horseman, thus speaks of them, but in somewhat too flattering a manner.—"The Dongola horses are the most perfect in the world, being beautiful, symmetrical in their parts, nervous and elastic in their movements, and docile and affectionate in their manners. One of these horses was sold in 1816, at Grand Cairo, for a sum equivalent to £1000."

Mr Bruce tells us, that the best African horses are said to be descended from one of the five on which Mahomet and his four immediate successors fled from Mecca to Medina, on the night of the Hegira. He thus accounts for very singular and opposite customs among the Arabs and Africans.

"No Arab ever mounts a stallion: on the contrary, in Africa they never ride mares. The reason is plain.—The Arabs are constantly at war with their neighbors, and always endeavor to take their enemies by surprise in the grey of the evening, or the dawn of day. A stallion no sooner smells the stale of the mare in the enemy's quarters, than he begins to neigh, and that would give the alarm to the party intended to be surprised. No such thing can ever happen when they ride mares only. On the contary, the Funge trust only to superior force. They are in an open, plain country—must be discovered at many miles' distance—and all such surprises and stratagems are useless to them."

THE ARABIAN.

Going further eastward, we arrive at Arabia, whose horses deservedly occupy the very highest rank.

A few wild horses are yet seen on some of the deserts of Arabia. They are hunted by the Bedouins for their flesh, which is considered a delicacy, if the animal be young; and also to increase their stock of inferior horses, which they often palm on the merchant as descended from the sacred breed. They are said to be even swifter than the domesticated horse, and are usually taken by traps hidden in the sand. Mr Bruce, however, doubts whether any wild horses are now found in Arabia Deserta.

Although in the seventh century the Arabs had no horses of value, yet the Cappadocian and other horses, which they had derived from their neighbors, were preserved with so much care, and propagated so uniformly and strictly from the finest of the breed, that in the thirteenth century the Arabian horse began to assume a just and unrivalled celebrity.

There are said to be three breeds or varieties of Arabian horses:—the *Alitechi*, or inferior breed, on which they set little value, and which are found wild on some parts of the deserts; the *Kadischi*, literally horses of an unknown race, answering to our half-bred horses—a mixed breed; and the *Kochlani*, horses whose genealogy, according to to the Arab account, is known for two thousand years. Many of them have written and attested pedigrees extending more than four hundred years, and with true Eastern exaggeration, traced by oral tradition from the stud of Solomon. A more careful account is kept of these genealogies than belongs to the most ancient family of the proudest Arab chief, and very singular precautions are taken to prevent the possibility of fraud, so far as the written pedigree extends.

The *Kochlani* are principally reared by the Bedouin Arabs, in the remoter deserts. A stallion may be procured without much difficulty, although at a great price. A mare is rarely to be obtained, except by fraud and excessive bribery. The Arabs have found out that which the English breeder should never forget, that the female is more concerned than the male in the excellence and value of the produce; and the genealogies of their horses are always reckoned from the mothers.

The Arabian horse would not be acknowledged by every judge to possess a perfect form; his head, however, is inimitable. The broadness and squareness of the forehead, the shortness and fineness of the muzzle, the prominence and brilliancy of the eye, the smallness of the ears, and the beautiful course of the veins, will always characterize the head of the Arabian horse.

His body may be considered as too light, and his chest as too narrow; but behind the arms the barrel generally swells out, and leaves sufficient room for the play of the lungs.

In the formation of the shoulder, next to that of the head, the Arab is superior to any other breed. The withers are high, and the shoulder-blade inclined backward, and so nicely adjusted, that in descending a hill, the point or edge of the ham never ruffles the skin. He may not be thought sufficiently high; he seldom stands more than fourteen hands two inches.

The fineness of his legs, and the oblique position of his pasterns, may be supposed to lessen his apparent strength; but the leg, although small, is flat and wiry; anatomists know that the bone has no common density, and the starting muscles of the fore-arm and the thigh indicate that he is fully capable of accomplishing many of the feats which are recorded of him.

The Barb alone, excels him in noble and spirited action; and if there be defects about him, he is perfect for that for which he was designed. He presents the true combination of speed and bottom—strength enough to carry more than a light weight, and courage that would cause him to die rather than to give up.

We may not, perhaps, believe all that is told us of the Arabian. It has been remarked, that there are, on the deserts which this horse traverses, no mile stones to mark the distance, or watches to calculate the time; and the Bedouin is naturally given to exaggeration, and, most of all, when relating the prowess of the animal which he loves as dearly as his children; yet it cannot be denied that, at the introduction of the Arabian into the European stables, there was no other horse comparable to him.

The Arab horse is as celebrated for his docility and good temper as for his speed and courage. In that delightful book, 'Bishop Heber's Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India,' the following interesting character is given of him. "My morning rides are very pleasant. My horse is a nice, quiet, good-tempered little Arab, who is so fearless, that he goes without starting close to an elephant, and so gentle and docile that he eats bread out of my hand, and has almost as much attachment and coaxing ways as a dog. This seems the general character of the

Arab horses, to judge from what I have seen in this country. It is not the fiery, dashing animal I had supposed, but with more rationality about him, and more apparent confidence in his rider, than the majority of English horses."

The kindness with which he is treated from a foal, gives him an affection for his master, a wish to please, a pride in exerting every energy in obedience to his commands, and, consequently, an apparent sagacity which is seldom seen in other breeds. The mare and her foal inhabit the same tent with the Bedouin and his children. The neck of the mare is often the pillow of the rider, and, more frequently, of the children, who are rolling about upon her and the foal; yet no accident ever occurs, and the animal acquires that friendship and love for man which occasional ill-treatment will not cause him for a moment to forget. *(To be continued.)*

NOMENCLATURE OF GRAPES.

[Further extracts from Prince's Treatise on the Culture of the Vine, now in press, and speedily to be published.]

[*Continued from page* 205.]

ELSINGBURGH.—Pr. Cat. No. 380.

Elsinburgh.
Blue Elsingburgh.
Elsingborough.
Smart's Elsingborough.

Vitis *labrusca v. Elsingburghii.*

This grape was found near the town whose name it bears, in Salem county, New Jersey, where it would probably have remained unregarded, had it not been brought into notice and cultivation by Dr HULINGS. It is a very sweet, juicy fruit, and of a blue color; it is very hardy, exceedingly productive, and promises to be valuable for wine; the leaves assimilate to those of the European vines much more than those of our native varieties generally do, and in color they resemble the Bland's. The bunches are of middle size, and the berries hang loosely; it ripens at the same time as the Meunier, and is free from pulp or musky taste, and has generally but two seeds. It is undoubtedly a native, all the characteristics of which it bears. Its wood resembles that of the Isabella, but the fruit approximates more to the Meunier of France than any other American grape.

RAISIN DE COTE.—Pr. Cat. No. 395.

Of this grape, a native of Louisiana, there are two varieties, which are found through a vast extent of territory from the Attakapas to the Missouri. The variety, or species, most known, is dark blue and round; skin rather thick, and the fruit somewhat pulpy, extremely sweet, and not musky.

BLAND'S PALE RED.—Pr. Cat. No. 374.

Bland's.
Powel.
Bland's Fox grape.
Virginia.
Red Scuppernong.
Vitis Blanda.
labrusca Blanda.

Vitis *Blandi.*

The foliage of this vine is of a pale green hue; the bunches of grapes are shouldered or divided, and are five or six inches in length, and sometimes more. It is a round grape, of a pale red color, of good size, juicy, sweet, and of very pleasant flavor; is an agreeable table fruit, and is also a wine grape of very superior order to the Alexander, and many others cultivated as such; indeed, a person has but once to taste this grape to form his decision on this point. It has been supposed for many years to be a native of Virginia, and its origin has been the subject of much comment. A Virginian gentleman, whose opinion I highly respect, stated to me that it was an Italian grape, and was brought from Italy by Mr MAZZEI, and his statements had so much weight with me that I almost resigned my own judgment thereto; but I have now to aver that it is certainly a native, and that vines sent to Col. GEORGE GIBBS, of this island from North Carolina, under the name of the Red Scuppernong, have proved to be identically this same variety, and vines have also been received by others from that state, which have afforded the same result. It appears, also, that this grape was cultivated in our country before Mr MAZZEI visited it, and the vines he brought, however closely they may have resembled it, could not therefore have been of this kind.

Another fact is certain, that several native vines which I have received from different parts of our country so greatly resemble in foliage, wood, and manner of growth the real Bland's grape, that I strongly suspect further examination will identify them with it, and prove that this variety is found wild in more than one state of the Union. And even among those native varieties, whose fruit essentially differs, there are several whose foliage possesses the same general characteristics, particularly in regard to color and form, insomuch that I doubt not but further investigation will class them under one head as the varieties of a single species, distinct from *V. labrusca.*

It appears that Col. BLAND, of Virginia, was among the first that brought this vine into notice and cultivation, from which circumstance his cognomen was attached to it at that time, by which title it has been most generally known since.

From the American Farmer.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

Strange that for passengers this work is not superseded by a rail road!—We have seen it stated that the toll paid by the canal boats of one line is $14,000, but be that as it may, there are two or three simple acknowledged facts, that in all conscience ought to be sufficient to satisfy any rational mind. We know that at six miles an hour, with six horses, the banks sustain almost irreparable injury, and it has been said to be matter of deliberation whether the company will not have to put a stop to passengers' boats, which take two hours and a half to pass through. On the other hand, we know that even with horse power, the greatest number of passengers that ever cross at one time might be taken across in half the time, with four horses. But horse power will give way to locomotive engines that will take their passengers over, whether many or few, in half an hour! Why then hesitate to construct one at once? the ground is of all others best adapted to it. The topography is suitable, the distance short, the travelling great; and altogether, it is only surprising that the first rail-road in America should not have been constructed on this route. The incomparable advantages of these structures for travelling, would have been there demonstrated under the eyes of travellers from all points of the compass, who would have spread the knowledge of their principles and facilities through every state, and to the remotest sections of the union. Were not "the sinews of power" with us, of all commodities in nature, the scarcest, we should not desire a better investment than a rail-road would have been for the Union Company years ago, one member of which could have supplied the needful. But no, we are too much the slaves of the "wait, wait, wait, time enough" policy. The Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road is an illustrious instance of that sagacity which knows when to say, now is the accepted time; and verily its projectors shall have their reward.

Temperature of December, 1829.—The most remarkable feature in the weather of the past month is its mildness. It has been about two degrees warmer than December last year, five degrees warmer than any other within our observations, and more than seven warmer than the average of December for the last fourteen years. The surface of the ground has been frozen slightly a few times, but only for a few days; and at the end of the month there is no ice in the streams, the steam-boats are plying as easily as in summer—and the farmer may plough most of his grounds as well as in May. Rains have been frequent but not very copious. But the frequent changes and prevalence of clouds have made the month to be not more agreeable that it has sometimes been when it was colder. House-keepers of every class have had ample opportunity to prepare for severe weather, and cannot much longer fail to experience it.—*Williamstown Advocate.*

STUDY OF ANATOMY.

[Extracts from a pamphlet recently published, on the importance of protecting the study and investigations of anatomy by legal enactments.]

During the past year, a mechanic from a seaport town, being on a visit to his friends in the country, trod upon a scythe in such a manner as to cause the point to wound him just below the ear. Notwithstanding the plugging and stuffing practised by the medical attendants, this man died of bleeding on the fourth day, without an attempt being made to tie the great artery of the neck, which probably was wounded.

A woman, in a neighboring State, fell down cellar, and wounded the carotid artery with a broken earthen pot. She bled to death after several days, without an attempt having been made to put a ligature on this artery, which would have been an effectual and comparatively safe method of stopping the bleeding, and which a moderate knowledge of Anatomy would have enabled any resolute practitioner to perform.

A child, in a town not many miles from the metropolis of Massachusetts, having got a bean in its windpipe, was suffocated, after several days of great torment and distress. After its death, the body was examined, and, on making a slit into the air tube, the bean dropped out. A by-stander, not medical, instantly exclaimed, "Why could not this have been done while the child was alive?" The answer to this question can only be found in the humiliating acknowledgment, that the physicians, in whose hands the case had fallen were ignorant of Anatomy.

A farmer, in the county of ———, struck the point of a scythe into the left leg. A violent bleeding was the consequence. A physician in the neighborhood being called to him, stuffed the wound with balsam and lint, and put on a bandage as tight as possible. The force of the blood

however, was greater than that of the bandage; and the bleedings returned repeatedly, till the patient was nearly exhausted. Then a surgeon well acquainted with Anatomy came, and took the bandages from the limb, which he found mortified around the wound, from the tightness of the bandage. He next made an incision deep in the sound part of the leg, and exposed the wounded artery, and tied it. The bleeding was entirely stopped, and the poor man, though very low, recovered at last, and continued a valuable member of society. This is not a solitary case. We could relate a great number very similar, in which important lives have been preserved, which must have been lost without a very minute knowledge of Anatomy.

Alabama.—It has been proposed, in the Legislature, to establish a State Agricultural Society.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1830.

PUMPS.

In a late number, page 198, we intimated an intention to take notice of some observations of a correspondent on the subject of raising and conveying water by pumps, pipes, &c. We now proceed to quote from his communication such parts as are most useful, and to add such remarks of our own as may serve further to explain the objects of the writer. He observes as follows:—

"We will now say something for those who are under the necessity of placing their dwellings in such situations that they cannot obtain good water without bringing it from a distance, and from fountains situated below their habitations. In this case, either of the before mentioned pipes, [viz. those made of cast iron, wood, or earthen,] will answer the purpose by cementing the joints air tight, and laying the pipe in a straight line, or in a curve or arch not undulating; for in the latter case the air will accumulate on the top part of the waves, and so obstruct the water that it will be difficult drawing water through the pipe with a pump attached to the upper end of the pipe, whereas by keeping the pipe as far as possible from a zigzag form, there will be no difficulty in bringing water from a distance, provided the bore of the pipe is always in proportion to the altitude of the place where the water is to be drawn to above the fountain; for it will be seen by any who will notice the principle on which the pump operates, that a column of water thirty feet in height, will be of more weight than one of ten feet, if they are of the same diameter. Hence we say, that if it is our wish to raise water thirty feet, with the same power applied to the lever of the pump, that we should were the pump but ten feet it is obvious that we must diminish the bore of the pipe that is thirty feet long, or the power and weight will not be equal.

"There is one other thing that is worthy of notice, that is, although water is a very subtile fluid, yet there is some friction which obstructs its passage through an aperture or pipe. This friction will be nearly in proportion to the rubbing surface. This friction cannot always be overcome in pipes, yet it may be greatly diminished by the accuracy of finishing the bore of the pipe.

"It is worthy of remark that some workmen make all pumps of the same bore, whether they are 10, 20, or 40 feet long, and the piston rods are all of the same length. This is an error, which should be corrected, for by adverting to the weight of water, it will be seen that a column of water 30 feet high will weigh more than one of ten feet; besides, as we have before said, though water is a very subtile fluid, yet it cannot pass through an aperture without friction; this friction is nearly in proportion to the rubbing surfaces.* This should always be taken into the account.

"One thing more must be considered, viz: The piston rod being so short as it is usually made, causes great friction on the piston, as will be seen by noticing the vibratory motion of the upper end of the rod, whereas were the rod twice, and in some instances, thrice as long, the piston or bucket, will work much more free, and the column of water being above the valve will be raised much easier than if it were below.

"Buchanan's pump, if generally adopted, would be found of the greatest utility, for it may, with a small expense, answer the double purpose of a pump and fire engine. All the additional expense will be an air vessel, attached to the pump. This pump at isolated farm houses, and other rural establishments, we should think must be of the greatest importance.

"In considering the pump, I have thought it necessary to calculate a table, shewing the difference between the quantity of water raised by the pump with its piston rod of the common length, and one that has its piston rod of half the length of the sucking pipe, using the same power in both cases.

"In the common method it will stand thus:—

		ft.	in.
For a pump of	10 feet in height,	6	9
"	15	5	6
"	20	4	9
"	25	4	4
"	30	4	0

With the rod as it should be it will stand thus:

	ft.	in.
For 10 feet	6	9
15	5	8
20	5	4
25	4	8
30	4	5

"These tables both refer to the bore of the sucking pump, and are of such diameters as ought always to be observed in making pumps. But should the piston rod be lengthened to two-thirds the length of the pump, it will be readily seen that the water would be raised easier than it would be if it was but one-third the length of the pump."

By the Editor.—It is remarked by Dr Gregory in his *Dictionary of Arts, &c.*, that "common as the pump is, and overlooked even by the curious, it is a very abstruse and refined invention. Nothing like it has been found in any of the rude nations whom the Europeans have discovered, either in the new continent of America, or the islands of the Pacific Ocean. Nay, it was unknown in the cultivated empire of China, at the time of our arrival there by sea; and it is still a rarity every where in Asia, in places unfrequented by the Europeans. It does not appear to have been known by the Greeks and Romans in early times, and perhaps it came from Alexandria, where physical and mathematical science was much cultivated by the Greek school under the protection of the Ptolemies.

What is called *suction* in pumps, is produced altogether by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. The air inside of the pump stock is lifted or laded out by the piston, which may be called an *air-ladle*. As fast as the air is dipped out, the water is pressed in. The same power which is necessary to lift the air out of the pump stock, and thus make way for the water, would be required for lifting an equal quantity of water, by any other method, as high as it is elevated by working the pump.

With regard to drawing or forcing water to a distance from the fountain, or source, by a pump, the following from Dr Bigelow's "*Technology*," contains useful directions.

"*Arrangement of Pipes.*—The pipe through which water is raised, by pumps of any kind, ought to be as short and straight as possible. Thus, if we have to raise water to a height of 20 feet, and to carry it to a horizontal distance of 100, by means of a forcing pump, it will be more advantageous to raise it first vertically into a cistern 20 feet above the reservoir, and then to let it run along horizontally, or find its level in a bent pipe, than to connect the pump immediately with a single pipe, carried to its place of destination. And for the same reason a sucking pump should be placed as nearly over the well as possible, in order to avoid a loss of force in working it. If very small pipes are used, they will much increase the resistance by the friction which they occasion."—*Elements of Technology*, p. 320.

With regard to the length of the piston rod, the following observations by Dr Gregory are much to the purpose.

"A pump intended to raise water to any height whatever, will always work more easy and require no greater power to give motion to the bucket, if both the valves are placed towards the bottom of the pipe, than if they were fixed 33 feet above the surface of the water.

"The playing of the piston thus low in the pipe will, besides, prevent an inconvenience which might happen was it placed above, viz: in case of a leak beneath the bucket, which in a great length of pipe may very easily happen, the outward air getting through would hinder the necessary rarefaction in the barrel on moving the piston, and consequently the pump might fail in the operation. This can only effectually be prevented by placing the pump work in or near the water; in which case should any leak happen upward, it will only occasion the loss of some of the water, without any other inconvenience; and the leather and the valves being kept under water will always be found supple, pliant, and in a condition to perform their office.

"Placing the pump work, (that is the valve and piston) pretty low and near together, will also prevent the inconvenience of not being able in all cases to fetch up water from the spring by the ordinary pump, when of an equal bore, by reason of the shortness of the stroke; which therefore cannot rarefy the air sufficiently to bring the water up to the piston from the lower valve. For instance. Take a smooth barrelled pump, 21 feet long, having the piston fetching, suppose a foot stroke, placed above, and the clack or fixed valve at the other end below. By the playing of the piston, admit it possible for water to rise 11 feet, or if you will, let water be poured on the clack, to the

* The rubbing surfaces, however, are *greater* in small than in large pipes, *in proportion to the water they are capable of discharging.*—Ed. N. E. Farmer.

height of 11 feet, and refit the piston; there will remain still nine feet of air between it and the water, which cannot be sufficiently rarefied by a foot stroke, to open the clack, or fetch up more water."

The same writer says "It will always be more easy to draw with pipes that are large, and of an equal bore throughout, because the water will have a less velocity in them, and the friction will be proportionably less. Upon this account, the common pumps, made by plumbers, do not work so well as those bored out of trees; because by making the pipe that brings up water from the spring much less than the bucket, they as it were wire-draw the water raised. If the barrel for intance is four inches in diameter, and the pipe of conduit one, it will in raising move sixteen times as fast through the latter as it will through the former, and at the expense of needless labour, as well as great wear and friction of the machine.

"In practice, however, it is generally observed, that such leaden pumps as work pleasantly, and are light on the hand, have the water-way in the sucking-pipe nearly equal to one fourth of the area of the barrel; and accordingly, an inch and an half pipe will pretty well supply a three inch barrel; and a four inch barrel, should have a leading pipe nearly two inches in diameter.

"In forcing pumps, it is of the utmost consequence to avoid all contractions in the pipes. The main which leads from the forcing pumps should be equal to the working-barrel. If it has only half the diameter, it has but one fourth of the area; the velocity in the main is four times greater than that of the piston, and the force necessary for discharging the same quantity of water is sixteen times greater."

Dr Gregory highly recommends Buchanan's pump, and says, "The points in which it differs essentially from the common pump, and by which it excels, are, that it discharges the water below the piston, and has its valves lying near each other," &c. He says, likewise, that it is "capable of being instantaneously converted into an engine for extinguishing fire." A minute description of that pump may be found in Gregory's *Dictionary of Arts*, art. *Pump*.

THACHER'S IMPROVED APIARY.

We have received and deposited in the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, a model of an improved Bee house and Hive, presented by Dr J. Thacher to Gen. Dearborn, for the use of said Society. The inventor and donor is the well known author of the *American Orchardist*, a *Treatise on Bees*, and other valuable works.

The advantages of the invention are thus stated in a printed description, which was transmitted with the above mentioned model.

"I have found by late experience, that a close house and continuity of hives, afford advantages greatly preferable to any other method. 1. It affords security against the ravages of the bee moth, as it deprives them of the melliferous effluvia which entices them to the apiary and denies them all access to the hives except at the entrance, where the bees will have a great advantage over their enemies. But where the moths are very numerous the entrance may be covered at night. 2. The hives are shielded from the intense heat of the sun in summer by which the combs are frequently melted to the great injury of the bees. 3. The hives being secured from the weather are less liable to decay, and the bees are kept dry and comfortable during winter. The house, being in length according to the number of hives, should be placed on posts about 2½ feet high. The hives to be used may be 13½ inches square in the clear, and 18 inches high as described in my Treatise on Bees page 82, two drawers occupying the upper part for the convenience of taking the honey." Further particulars may be learnt at Mr Newell's Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market Street—or at Marsh and Capen's Bookstore, No. 362 Washington Street.

To Correspondents.—We are obliged to defer till next week, a valuable Report from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, on Grain and Vegetable crops, raising Trees and Hedges, Silk, Apple Orchards, Mulberry and Locust Trees, &c. Also a valuable communication from Gen. [Dearborn, president of the Mass. Horticultural Society; one from Bristol, R. I. by L. W. B. on Canker worms; another from J. M. G. of Weston, on Potatoes; one from Inquirer; two from J. L., York, Pa. and several others.

Notice.

S. Downer having received from E. W. Bull, Esq. of Hartford, some cuttings of the Winne [Buck] Grape, will distribute them at the Hall of the Horticultural Society, to members on Saturday, 30th January, 1830.

New England Farmer, complete.

For sale at the office of the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street,

A complete set of the N. E. Farmer, in seven volumes, from its commencement, Aug. 3, 1822; being the only copy that is known to be for sale. The character of this work is too well known to require comment—comprising the official accounts of the principal Cattle Shows in New England; Reports of Committees; numerous valuable essays on agriculture, gardening, orcharding, domestic economy, &c. &c. by various agriculturists in New England, and the Middle States—forming in itself a useful library for the Farmer: neatly half bound and lettered, and in very fine order, at $3,75 per volume.

tf Jan. 22, 1830.

Wants a Situation,

As gardener, a steady, active young man, who is perfectly acquainted with every department of the business, particularly hot houses and green houses, and the treatment of trees and vines in general; has a wife, but no children; will hire himself as a single man, and his wife to live with the family, or in any other form which may answer, according to arrangement; will take charge of a farm and garden if required, and can give the most respectable reference in the vicinity of Boston. Any commands directed to G. F. No. 9, Devonshire street, rear of the Exchange Coffee house, Boston, will be respectfully attended to. * 3t Jan. 22.

For Sale,

At Charlestown Vineyard, Eden-street, south side of Bunker's hill, a full collection of the finest kind of green house plants, comprising 30 varieties of camellia japonica, 100 kinds of the finest geraniums, about 20 varieties of the finest China roses, many of whichare entirely new, 5 varieties of Pæonia Arboria, a quantity of white and pink Primula Sinensis, with a great number of other plants of the most rare and valuable kinds.

The above collection consists of such plants as are hardy, and suitable for parlors; many of them have recently been selected from the first establishments in England and Scotland, by a person who had previously resided for several years in the neighborhood of Boston. He has been particular in procuring such plants as will meet the taste of the Boston public, and be suitable to the climate. They have arrived within the last month, and are in fine order, having been under the immediate care of the individual who selected them on their passage across the Atlantic.

The above will be sold at the green house, at reasonable prices, and warranted for the kinds specified on sale. A constant supply ofcamellia flowers and bouquets for sale as above.

Jan. 22. 3t DAVID HAGGERSTON.

Valuable Real Estate.

For sale, 370 acres of land in the town of Bradford, Mass. called the Elwell Farm, lying on Merrimack river, and on the post road from Haverhill to Salem and Newburyport, one mile from Haverhill bridge, and which would be sold in divisions to suit purchasers, having several houses, barns, and out houses thereon, to accommodate five or more farms, as might be wanted. Said land consists of mowing, tillage, and orcharding excelled by none in the county of Essex, and has an island directly opposite containing 50 acres, well situated for the keeping of sheep, or cultivation of grapes. Also, about 70 acres of salt meadow.

For terms, which would be made easy, please apply at the Merrimack Bank in Haverhill, or, of Messrs J. & H. J. How, merchants, in Boston. 7t *

Haverhill, Ms. Jan. 8, 1830.

Hat Store.

The Subscriber offers for sale at his store, 29 Washington street, a first rate assortment of Hats, comprising all qualities, among which are his four dollar hats, which he recommends with confidence to the public, as being a superior article at the price. Also—Misses Black and Drab Beaver Bonnets, of the Latest London Fashion, elegantly trimmed.

Nov. 20. tF18 STEPHEN W. OLNEY.

Situation Wanted.

Wants a situation as Gardener, a married man, a native of Scotland, with a wife and three healthy children; he is thoroughly master of the kitchen, fruit, and flower garden, hot and green houses, and their repositories, having had a considerable practice in Scotland and England, likewise, has a good knowledge of dairy and other farming; the wife would not object to the charge of the dairy, with which she is well acquainted; the neighborhood of a public city would be preferred; would not object to the middle or western states. Address by letter, post paid, to JOHN CAMERON, Salem, Mass.

P. S. A respectable place, with liberal encouragement, will be attended to only. 3t Jan. 1.

Black Currant Wine.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market-street,

A few dozen bottles of superior old Black Currant Wine, made by a gentleman in this vicinity; an account of its astringent and detergent properties in various complaints, and particularly the Sore Throat will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. v. page 267, written by Samuel W. Pomeroy, Esq. and the late Doct. John G. Coffin. Price 75 cts. per bottle,—also, a few bottles of old White Dutch Currant Wine, price 50 cents per bottle. tf Jan. 15.

Gleditschia triacanthos Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street,

A few pounds of fresh seed of the genuine *gleditschia triacanthos*, or three thorned Acacia, for live fences. This is the sort recommended by Judge Buel, (in the New England Farmer for Dec. 11, page 164,) who has several thousand plants growing, as the best plant that can be cultivated in this country for hedges; of very rapid growth, long and abundant thorns, and of hard and strong wood. tf Jan. 8.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, best,		barrel.	1 75	2 25
ASHES, pot, first sort,		ton.	130 00	135 00
Pearl, first sort,		"	140 00	150 00
BEANS, white,		bushel.	75	1 00
BEEF, mess,		barrel.	9 25	9 50
Cargo, No. 1,		"	7 75	8 00
Cargo, No. 2,		"	6 75	7 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,		pound.	12	14
CHEESE, new milk,		"	6	8
Skimmed milk,		"	2	3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,		barrel.	5 50	5 75
Genesee,		"	5 75	6 00
Rye, best,		"	3 62	3 87
GRAIN, Corn,		bushel.	62	63
Rye,		"	75	78
Barley,		"		62
Oats,		"	40	42
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,		cwt.	8 00	8 50
LIME,		cask.	85	90
PLAISTER PARIS retails at		ton.		4 00
PORK, clear,		barrel.	15 00	16 00
Navy, mess,		"		12 50
Cargo, No. 1,		"		12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel.		2 00
Orchard Grass,		"		3 00
Fowl Meadow,		"		3 00
Rye Grass,		"		4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,		"		3 00
Red Top		"	62	1 00
Lucerne,		pound.	39	50
White Honeysuckle Clover,		"	33	50
Red Clover, (northern)		"	7	8
French Sugar Beet,		"		1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,		"	38	40
Merino, full blood, unwashed,		"		25
Merino, three fourths washed,		"	30	35
Merino, half blood,		"	28	33
Merino, quarter washed,		"	25	28
Native, washed,		"	25	28
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,		"	37	38
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,		"	28	31
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,		"	30	33

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,
(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	7
whole hogs,	"	5	7
VEAL,	"	4	6
MUTTON,	"	2	8
POULTRY,	"	6	10
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	14	16
Lump, best,	"	15	22
EGGS,	dozen.	16	18
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.		70
Indian, retail,	"		70
POTATOS,	"	33	40
CIDER, [according to quality,]	barrel.	1 50	2 00

MISCELLANIES.

From the Boston Centinel.

A MORNING AT A FARM HOUSE.

The sun arose—and to the hill
The farmer goes to rake;
The ducks and geese go forth, to fill
The bosom of the lake.

The housewife and the dairy maid,
The children, girl and boy
Are in the field, with hoe and spade
Their morning hours t' employ.

The cockerel and his cackling wives,
The turkeys with their young,
As pleasantly pass through their lives
As if in union strung.

The farmer's dog beside the door
In sweetest slumber lay;
For he had had no *sleep* before—
He *watch'd* the night away.

His swine were kept in nicest trim,
Which, with his horse and cows,
Had been supplied with food by him
Before he left the house.

His barns were tight, his fences whole
To keep marauding hands
From passing sacrilegiously
Through his well managed lands.

And when the hour of breakfast came,
There was no vacant place,
The maid, as well as farmer came,
With happy, smiling face.

This was the morn—and through the day
The same good order reign'd,
And for reward, I needs must say,
They wealth and honor gain'd.

And when I left this pleasant spot,
I left my heart behind:—
'T is only in the farmer's cot
That happiness we find.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

POISONED ARROWS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr Russell—In Waterton's* Wanderings in South America, just received from Europe, I met with the following account of the preparation of the deadly Wourali, with which the Indians of that country poison arrows. As it may be interesting to the curious, I herewith enclose it for your paper. Yours, truly,

Salem, Jan. 18, 1830. J. M. I.

A day or two before the Macoushi Indian prepares his poison, he goes into the forest in quest of the ingredients. A vine grows in their wilds which is called wourali. This is the principal ingredient in the poison. When he has procured enough of that, he digs up a root of a very bitter taste, ties them together, and then looks about for two kinds of bulbous plants, that contain a green and glutinous juice. He fills a little quake, which he carries on his back, with the stalks of these; and, lastly, ranges up and down till he finds two species of ants. One of them is very large and black, and so venomous that its sting produces fever; it is commonly found on the ground. The other is a little red ant, which stings like a nettle, and generally has its nest under the leaf of a shrub. After obtaining these, he has no more need to range the forest. A quantity of the strongest Indian pepper is used; but that he has already planted round his hut. The powdered fangs of the libarri and counacouchi snakes are added. These he commonly has in store; for when he kills a snake, he generally extracts the fangs and keeps them by him. Having thus found the necessary ingredients, he scrapes the wourali and the bitter root into thin shavings, and puts them into a kind of colander, made of leaves; this he holds over an earthen pot, and pours water over the shavings; the liquor which comes through, has the appearance of coffee. When a sufficient quantity has been procured, the shavings are thrown aside. He then bruises the bulbous stalks and squeezes a proportionate quantity of their juice through his hands into the pot. Lastly, the snakes' fangs, ants, and pepper are thrown into it. It is then placed upon a slow fire, and as it boils, more of the juice of the wourali is added, according as it may be found necessary, and the scum is taken off with a leaf. It remains on the fire till reduced to a thick substance, of a dark brown color. As soon as it has arrived at this state, a few arrows are poisoned with it to try its strength. If it answers the expectations, it is poured into a calabash or little pot of Indian manufacture, which is carefully covered with a couple of leaves, and over them a piece of deer's skin, tied round with a cord. They keep it in the driest part of the hut; and from time to time suspend it over the fire to counteract the dampness. The preparation of this, which bears no small resemblance to the witches' cauldron in Macbeth, is performed with solemn rules and incantations. The women and young girls are not allowed to be present, lest the Yavahou, or evil spirit, should do them harm.

The shed under which it is baked, is pronounced polluted, and abandoned ever after. He who makes the poison must eat nothing that morning, and must continue to fast while the operation lasts. The pot in which it is boiled must be a new one, otherwise the poison will be deficient in strength; add to this, that the operator must take particular care not to expose himself to the vapor which arises from it while on the fire. Though this and other precautions be taken, such as frequently washing the face and hands, still the Indians think that it affects their health; and the operator either is, or what is more probable, supposes himself to be, sick for some days after. It is quite natural that an ignorant people should attach a mysterious gloom to the manufacture of so fatal a poison. This poison is used upon arrows which are blown from a tube by the breath. This tube is a hollow reed, which grows on the wilds between the Macoushi country and the Rio Negro. Mr Waterton says, they can send arrows in this manner at one hundred yards distance, and the prey is seldom missed; in about three minutes it is seized with convulsions, and soon dies, and, what is very remarkable, the flesh of the game is not in the least injured by the wourali. As Mr Waterton and his party were crossing the woods from the Essequibo to the Demerara, they fell upon a herd of wild hogs; an Indian let fly an arrow, and the hog was found dead at the distance of 170 yards. A sloth wounded with the poison, appeared to die without any symptom of pain; an ox staggered and was convulsed, and died in five and twenty minutes.

On Mr Waterton's arrival in England he made many experiments with the wourali, the effects of which were partially prevented by keeping the lungs of the wounded animal inflated.

* Mr Waterton made the tour of the United States in 1824; after visiting the New York canals, Niagara Falls, &c. he wrote the following pathetic lines in an album at a public house near the Falls:—

"He sprained his foot and hurt his toe,
On the rough road near Buffalo;
It quite distresses him to stagger a-
Long the sharp rocks of famed Niagara."

DESTRUCTION OF WOOD.

M. Thuan in a speech in the French house of commons, said "that war, famine and pestilence are less terrible afflictions than the waste of wood. France, (said he,) will disappear, as many flourishing countries have already, if she does not follow the example of Cyrus, who planted forests in Asia Minor. It is only the abundance of forests and water which enables China to sustain three hundred millions of souls, because in this empire there are more planted than cut down." Spain, so highly cultivated and so thickly populated, in the time of the Romans, the Moors, and even Charles the fifth owes her present desolate aspect to this waste of woods; the same is the case with most of the countries in Asia and the same will be the case in our country if proper steps are not taken to prevent it. It is indeed a painful sight to observe the wanton destruction of our native forests, and the barren hills and naked mountains rising almost every where. It is not the waste of wood alone it is the destruction of all the elements of fertility which this waste carries with it. It is a proper subject we think of legislative interference.—*N. Y. Courier.*

New England Farmer's Almanack for 1830.

Just published by Carter & Hendee, corner of School and Washington-streets, and by J. B. Russell, No. 52, North Market-street, the *New England Farmer's Almanack for* 1830. By Thomas G. Fessenden, editor of the New England Farmer.

This Almanack, it is thought, will be found to be considerably improved upon that of the preceding year. The Astronomical calculations have been prepared and revised with great care by a gentleman of this city—the tides particularly noted—a complete Calendar of the Courts for each state in New England, including the Probate Courts of Massachusetts—the Sun's declination—a table of Roads and distances from Boston, &c. and seventeen pages of miscellaneous articles, principally upon Agriculture and Gardening.

☞ Country traders and others supplied upon the most liberal terms, by the thousand, groce, or dozen.

Sept. 18.

Tomato Mustard and Ketchup.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, Tomato Mustard, an excellent article for beef steaks, roast meats, &c. made in the best manner by a person regularly educated at the business in Europe—price 50 cents per bottle—also, Tomato Ketchup, prepared by the same person, in different sized bottles—prices 50, or 33 cents per bottle. Oct. 16.

Powder at 2s per lb.

DUPONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at *Copeland's Ammunition Store*, 65 Broad st, at *retail*. Also SHOT, CAPS, &c. of the *best quality*—cheap for cash. tf

Published every Friday, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. Russell, by I. R. Butts—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market Street.